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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Malaysia

A copy of the relevant chapter of the Annual Report for 1983 is communicated herewith.

The present document is based on data provided by States both Parties and non-Parties to the relevant treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the designations employed and the presentation of material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or any authority, or concerning the delimitation of any frontiers or boundaries.

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CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/MR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-92b. No.

93a-b. Illicit cultivation of cannabis plants estimated at about one acre in extent was detected in Bruas, Perak; Tiang Dua, Malaka; and Dangli, Negeri Sembilan.

94a-95b. No.

96a-b. In Penang, a total of 16 kg 330 g of heroin was illicitly manufactured in clandestine laboratories located on private premises and in jungle areas. Acetic anhydride and simple equipment were obtained from local sources.

97a-b. No.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. Opium, heroin, and cannabis were smuggled from Thailand and redistributed within the country from Penang. Some drugs were also sent by air to Sarawak (northern part of Borneo). Cannabis was also brought in from the Philippines (Sulu Island) and Indonesia by fishing and trading boats. The drugs were concealed in secret compartments of motor vehicles and boats; couriers were also used.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	<u>Weight/quantity</u>	<u>Number of seizures</u>
Opium	151 kg 330 g	750
Morphine	9 kg 320 g	56
Heroin	200 kg 80 g	8 977
Cannabis herb	386 kg 370 g	1 064
Psychotropic substances	75 045 doses	-

100b. In 1983, the Government of Malaysia declared illicit drug traffic a security problem. As a result, intensified enforcement at entry and exit points was undertaken; this led to an increase in the quantity of most drugs seized.

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b.	Wholesale (per kg):	M\$	US\$/
	Raw opium	2 000 - 3 000	860 - 1 290
	Morphine	9 000 - 10 000	3 870 - 4 300
	Heroin No. 3	10 000 - 14 000	4 300 - 6 020
	Heroin No. 4	24 000 - 30 000	10 320 - 12 900
	Cannabis	350 - 480	150.50 - 206.40
	Psychotropic substances	1.50 - 2.00	0.65 - 0.86 (per dose)
<u>Retail:</u>			
	Opium	4 - 7	1.72 - 3.01 per dose
	Morphine	3 - 4	1.29 - 1.72 per dose
	Heroin No. 3	8 - 11	3.44 - 4.73 per unit (0.06g)
	Cannabis	3 - 5	1.29 - 2.15 per cigarette
101c.	-		
101d.	Adulterants or diluents:	caffeine and sugar.	

Prosecutions

102. 10 847 persons were arrested and 10 769 prosecuted in connection with offences relating to the following drugs:

	<u>Number of persons</u>	
	<u>arrested</u>	<u>prosecuted</u>
Opium	750	739
Morphine	56	56
Heroin	8 977	8 920
Cannabis plants and seeds	2	2
Cannabis and cannabis resin	1 062	1 052

Note: Figures concerning heroin and cannabis and cannabis resin also include those for the arrest and prosecution of drug addicts.

103a-b. No.

104a-b. Citizens of Australia, Burma, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Thailand, and the United States of America were involved, mainly with heroin, cannabis and opium.

*/ Rate of exchange: M\$ 1 = US\$ 0.43

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105. Organizations responsible: Royal Malaysian Police and Royal Malaysian Customs and Excise.

106. Specialized units: see paragraph 105 above.

107. Co-ordination is provided by a bilateral agency arrangement and the Joint Border Anti-Smuggling Unit.

108a. The office ensuring liaison on a national basis forms part of the services responsible for the National Central Bureau of ICPO/Interpol.

108b-c. No.

109a-b. Liaison with regional organizations is maintained with the Central Narcotics Board (Singapore), the Office of Narcotics Control Board (Thailand), the Drug Enforcement Agency (USA) and the Australian Narcotics Bureau.

Suggestions

110a-b. The following were suggested:

- a) devise a more effective system for exchange of information;
- b) encourage uniformity in certain significant drug legislation, e.g. access to or confiscation of financial assets, bank accounts and property of traffickers and their syndicates;
- c) exercise more pressure and leverage on drug producing countries.